

at the first visit and "unemployed" at the second, the mean shift was 7.1 feet \pm 7.7; range 0 to 63 feet. Of 358 birds which were "unemployed" at the time of each visit, the mean shift was 10.2 feet \pm 10.5; range 0 to 92 feet. Of 55 mated pairs (110 birds), where the pair bond was still intact at the second visit, the mean shift was only 2.6 feet \pm 5.8; range 0 to 32 feet: therefore breeding success tends to reduce the amount of shifting. After 1-2 years 58% of the breeding birds returned to the same burrows; after 3-4 years 28% did so; after 5-6 years 28%; after 7-8 years 15%; after 9-10 years 7%; and after 11-14 years only 3% were still using the same burrows. It is obvious, therefore, that, contrary to what has been so often stated, Sooty Shearwaters do not invariably occupy the same burrow year after year, but they do tend to remain in the same neighbourhood.

Further comments on an Angolan Sunbird

by S. DILLON RIPLEY

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In 1960 I described a new sibling species of Sunbird from northern Angola as *Nectarinia sororia* (Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus. No. 43: 2). This species is remarkably like *Nectarinia verticalis* from which it differs in the female by lacking the green metallic cap, by having darker underparts, and by having different proportions, shorter bill and longer wing. This species is apparently sympatric with *verticalis* in an ecological sense, both species occurring in gallery forest.

Dr. A. L. Rand has pointed out to me that a single male specimen of *Nectarinia verticalis bannermani* (Grant and Mackworth-Praed) 1943, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 63, 63, from Molombo, Angola, in the American Museum of Natural History collection commented on by Chapin (1954, *Bds. Bel. Congo*, 4: 214), matched my description of the females of *sororia* in size and proportions.

In their published description of this form, Grant and Mackworth-Praed had only males to describe. These are similar in plumage to males of the races of *verticalis* in the area, *viridisplendens* or *böhndorffi*, but have shorter bills.

I have now compared our females with the male from the American Museum and a single male in our series from 40 km. east of Cacolo, northern Angola, which I had not used in my previous description as the tip of the bill was broken. I consider that these males represent the males of *sororia* (= *bannermani*) and that it confirms the existence of this sibling species. These specimens have wing measurements of 69, 70 mm. and bill measurements of 22, 23 mm. In colour they are similar to *böhndorffi* from the same locality but with paler underparts and duller, more matt blue iridescence on the head and throat. Further specimens have been located from northern Rhodesia as well as the southern Congo. It appears evident then that *Nectarinia bannermani* (Grant and Mackworth-Praed) should be considered a species with *N. sororia* Ripley as a synonym. The range extends from the southern Congo to northern Angola (Duque de Bragança, Molombo and Cacolo) east to northern Rhodesia (Mwinilunga).